

FIRST EDITION

THE DEATH OF THOMAS GARRETT.

The Liberator of 2700 Slaves.

Novel Liquor Licensing.

Blowing Great Guns at Duluth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THOMAS GARRETT.

The Story of a Brave, Good Man—The Liberator of 2700 Slaves—As related to the sketch published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday of the venerable Thomas Garrett, we give herewith the following particulars of the good man's life, condensed from a very interesting article in the Wilmington Commercial of last evening.

He was born of Quaker parents, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on the 31st of August, 1755, on a farm still in the possession of the family. His father, though a farmer, had been a seythe and edge-tool maker, and Thomas learned of him the trade, and his knowledge of it afterwards proved of the utmost advantage to him.

Of course, Thomas Garrett is best known for his labors in behalf of the abolition of slavery, and as a practical and effective worker for emancipation long before the nation commenced the work of liberation and justice. His attention was first directed to the iniquity of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employ.

Thomas immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and so started in pursuit. Some peculiarity about the track made by their wagon enabled him to trace them with ease, and he followed them by a devious course from Darby to a place near the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and then by inquiries, etc., tracked them to Kensington, where he found them and secured the woman's release.

Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped to free, and the full of paths, and some decidedly amusing. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into any secrecy in his operations, and in all other respects he was without concealment and without compromise in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overawed their opponents. He seems to have scarcely known what fear was.

His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and annoyance, but never eliminated in anything really serious until about the year 1840 or '41.

He then met at New Castle a man, woman, and six children from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She was then free, and afterwards had four children. The whole party ran away. They travelled several days, and finally reached Middletown late at night, where they were taken in, fed, and cared for by Jean Hume, a wealthy Quaker there. They were watched, however, by some persons in that section, who followed them, arrested them, and sent them to New Castle to jail. The Sheriff and his daughter were anti-slavery people, and wrote to Mr. Garrett to come over. He went, and in the morning found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free, and returned to this city. On the following day he and United States Senator Wailes went over and had the party before the grand jury on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, and that in the absence of evidence the presumption was always in favor of freedom, and discharged them.

They finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery amongst the rest.

Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them, and incited, it is said, by the Cochran and James A. Bayard, commenced a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the fugitives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term (1848) in the United States Court, sitting at New Castle, Bayard reverendly commencing in his sixties the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days. We have not room here for the details of the trial, but the juries awarded even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept away every dollar of his property.

When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett arose, the court being adjourned, made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the court room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech across the benches, grasped his hand, and begged forgiveness.

Mr. Garrett kept his pledge and redoubled his exertions. The trial adjourned him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business and commenced anew in his sixties year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the down-trodden blacks or his suffering fellow-men of any color.

In time the war came, and as he remarked, the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having after he commenced to keep a record, helped over 2700 slaves, and a not inconsiderable number before that time.

In time, too, he came to be honored instead of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilmington became an abolition city, and for once at least a prophet was not without honor in his own city.

He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion, and suspicion, without his knowledge or consent, Thomas Garrett's house was constantly surrounded and watched by faithful black men, resolved that, come what come would to them, no harm should come to the benefactor of their race.

LET WHISKY PAY FOR ITS CRIMES.

A Curious Petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Rev. Father Thomas P. Hunt is circulating in Luzerne county a curious petition to the Legislature, that is intended to advance the interests of temperance. Mr. Hunt calls it an "olive branch held out to the liquor sellers." He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and profit they can from the traffic, and also pay for

all the injuries which result from it. We are sick of paying two-thirds of our taxes for the benefit of the vendors of poison." The petition is as follows, and it may be stated that there is talk of a similar law for Ohio:

To the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—The prayer of your petitioners, citizens of the county of Luzerne, sheweth:—That it is admitted by all wise legislators that the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors is highly dangerous to the interests of the community, and no legislation has as yet succeeded in so restraining these evils as to prevent them from existing and increasing; and that there is a portion of our fellow-citizens who contend that your honorable bodies have no right in any way to prohibit such use and sale, but are bound to provide, by a license law, facilities and accommodations for such use and sale. We, your petitioners, not here questioning that right, nor asking for the repeal or prohibition of the law, but praying you to enact a law for this county, if not for the whole State, on the following basis:—

- 1. That all who wish to sell intoxicating liquors shall make known on a certain day his intention of doing so to the judges of the court.
2. That, on paying, pro rata, their proportion of all the criminal, police, and pauper expenses of the county, to be estimated in a lawful manner, and giving and giving security, to pay any other damage that may arise in consequence of the sale and use of said liquors, fairly proven, and that would not have occurred without said sale and use, they be admitted to sell and use, as now allowed by law.
3. That the county expenses, as above, shall be paid out of the money paid by these applicants; and that the injuries, properly established, shall be collected out of the bond given for that purpose; and that no individual being required only to prove the injury resulting from the use and traffic, to obtain judgment against the bond fund, and this judgment to be executed, pro rata, on the givers of the bonds.
4. That no vending liquor without complying with these conditions, or any person violating the laws already existing on this subject, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and imprisoned for not less than one year in the county jail. One-half of the fine to go to the prosecutor, the other half to the liquor fund.

GALE AT DULUTH.

Great Hecht and Immense Force of the Blows—Damage to Railroad Property. The Duluth Tribune of January 12 has a detailed account of the great gale on the day previous, and of the damage done to the breakwater, etc., from which we extract the following:—

During yesterday afternoon the old lake presented a view the grandeur of which no pen can describe. The intense and unparalleled fury of the great gale, with gales more properly speaking, of the tornado from down the lake rolled up the waves in enormous billows, from 10 to 20 feet in height, and sometimes several hundred yards in length, which followed one another in rapid succession, were tossed about on the surface as though they possessed no more weight than so many feathers, or were rolled over and over again, one after another, as though they were light cork cylinders of the huge dimensions above described. These billows striking against and sailing over the breakwater gave that structure the appearance of an ordinary mill-dam. Those abroad, who have during the past few months visited Duluth, and seen the great force of the waves, when we say that the spray caused by the dashing of the billows against the breakwater oftentimes reached to the top of the elevator engine-house chimney, which is 104 feet high, and when we say that the chimney is now away from the great storm on the lake side from bottom to top.

But, although our breakwater yesterday demonstrated its ability to withstand the force of all waves that could be brought against it, and also the great power of any ordinary or unusual quantity of ice, yet such a phenomenon as that which occurred last evening was not one which could have been reasonably expected, or which was fully provided against in the construction of the breakwater, and the great weight of ice piled thereon, which was rapping the incessant battering of huge cakes of ice—some of them weighing many tons—against the breakwater succeeded, at about ten o'clock last night, in tearing away the upper portion of the breakwater, and in doing so, the water which was fortified, and which had more strain on it than any of the rest. The crib or section thus injured is the one adjacent to the foundations of the elevator; it is some forty or fifty feet in length, and is the same one that was partially torn away during the great storm on the 4th of last May, when only partially filled with rock, and which was very hastily rebuilt immediately thereafter.

After the tearing away of the upper portion of the crib referred to, the ice shoreward of the opening and piled up on the railroad and tracks from one to five or six feet in height; the small trestle platform on the outside of the dock, near the car scales, gave way beneath the great weight of ice piled thereon, and the great weight of ice piled thereon, which was crushed in, and four or five tons of ice shoveled in and deposited on the floor; a few feet of the sliding on the southwest corner of the building was torn off. The foundation, or that portion of the crib which is the one which is in place below the surface, is believed to be in place, and not much, if at all, damaged; and it will require but a short time to replace the injured crib with a new and more substantial one.

FANCY PRICES.

Want Dosing and Dentistry Cost in New York.

A physician in good practice will receive patients in his office four hours daily, and make calls for the same length of time. From ten to twelve callers, and half as many house patients would be a fair average, for which the fees would be two and five dollars each. At these figures it would not be hard to make up an income of \$2500 or more. It is not surprising, therefore, that a man of Dr. W. Parker's caliber, who, having been called out of town to attend a patient, he returned a bill of \$500, and when it was disputed he showed by his books that his daily receipts were much over that sum, and this will give an idea of the profits of the most successful doctors. Surgeons' single charges are larger than those of physicians, though the incomes of the latter are probably the highest. For ordinary attendance their rates are about the same, or say \$5 a visit, and \$25 upwards in the charge of operations. For setting an arm or leg \$250 would be asked, larger undertakings being in proportion. For a case requiring a delicate operation and six weeks' constant attendance, sometimes two or three a day, \$1000 would be lately asked by a leading surgeon. In another instance, where a wealthy gentleman was badly lamed by a railroad car, he was attended by Dr. James R. Wood, who made about a dozen visits without any important operation, and sent in a bill of \$2500, which was paid. The expenses of Dr. Carnochan, who charged \$3000 for an operation alone, while another surgeon is said to have received \$4500 from one patient.

The prices charged by dentists are quite as high as those of physicians. A man of ordinary reputation in the profession will ask from \$5 to \$50 for pulling a single tooth, while Mr. Atkinson, one of the most fashionable dentists, is reported to charge \$10 for simply examining a person's teeth, and \$25 an hour for operating on them, and has brought in a bill of \$900 for filling a single tooth. Many people refuse to pay these fancy prices, but it is a common thing to have to pay anywhere from \$10 to \$100 for dentists' bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have engagements very far ahead. You days is a short

notice to wait for your turn, while a friend of mine, who went to Europe in the middle of last October, on applying to her dentist for treatment, was told that he could not give her a single hour's heed until February, or nearly four months in advance. The dentist kept busy during the year round, and seldom have any leisure. Their practice is confining, and not healthy, but is very profitable. Their incomes range from \$5000 to \$50,000 a year, while they have no expenses for carriage hire, books, or travel, and no need to make any money, or to keep up their offices.—N. Y. Correspondent.

BURIED AND RESURRECTED.

A Man Covered In Forty Feet Deep in a Well—Escapes Scarcely Out.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg (Mo.) Register writes from Grundy county, of that State, recently as follows:— A singular and tragical affair occurred here on the 7th inst., to which I was an eye witness in part. A Mr. John Andrews, a popular and well-to-do farmer in the neighborhood, was doing a well some forty feet deep, and had walled it up about fifteen feet deep, when it was discovered that the wall was about to cave in. Mr. Andrews gathered up an armful of short boards, and went down a pole ladder, fastened to the side of the well, to get them across the well, so as to prevent the dirt, as it fell, from filling up that part of the well walled up. He had not more than reached the bottom, as it was thought, before the well caved in, filling up to a few feet of the top. The alarm was given and the neighbors gathered, but all believing him dead, they returned to their homes, to make arrangements to come the next day and dig him out. Mrs. Andrews and two grown daughters, and several smaller children refused to leave the spot, but sat on a log near the well, crying, until late in the evening, when all at once, they saw Mr. Andrews emerging from the well, covered with clay, and coming towards them! The children all ran screaming to the bottom of the well, and fastened the windows, believing it to be their father's ghost. But Mrs. Andrews ran to meet him, screaming at the top of her voice, "Oh John! Oh John! is that you? is that you?" When she reached him she fell fainting at his feet.

It seems that when he got to the bottom of the well, he looked up and saw the top giving way, and believing he had not time to make his escape, he slipped under the boards, which he had laid across the top of the well, and fell in upon him. All hope, at first gave way, and he was about to let himself drop into the water below and end at once his miserable feelings. But feeling above, he found the clay easily cut, and he crawled up to the top of the well, and reemerged, was still standing, and getting hold of it with one hand, he with the other scratched away for life, the dirt falling into the water below as he dragged his body slowly upwards. It seems he did not suffer much in breathing, as fresh air came to him through the hole, and the dirt was loosely packed. In the incredible time of seven hours he scratched a hole some forty feet long, through which he made his escape. This is one of the narrowest hair-breadth escapes from a terrible death record.

BET SUGAR.

Probable Failure of a California Enterprise. The elaborate efforts to make beet sugar in California, though watched with a favorable and friendly attention, have not thus far been successful; on the contrary, the enterprise is likely to be a failure. A writer in the San Francisco Commercial Herald makes a careful computation to prove that the present crop of beets will yield only 300,000 pounds (5 per cent.) of salable sugar at 12 cents a pound, worth \$36,000; and 108,000 pounds (3 per cent.) of dark salt sugar, for refining purposes, worth at six cents a pound, \$64,800. This makes the total value of the product of three thousand tons of beets \$100,800. The expense of reducing this quantity of beets in a factory working fifty hands a day, he estimates to be \$76,000; so that the loss in the operation would be \$24,800. This estimate is approximately accurate would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the beet sugar mill at Sacramento, of which so much was expected, has "temporarily suspended," owing, we are told, to the want of practical knowledge on the part of the men engaged as superintendents. That this kind of sugar should be profitably made in Germany and France, and not in California, is owing perhaps to the less saccharine matter that the California beets contain, compared with those raised in Europe, and the high cost of labor and machinery in California.

NEWSPAPER LARCENY.

Strange Opinion of a Police Justice Upon the Matter.

There is a section in the laws of this State which reads as follows:—"That every person who shall unlawfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away any newspaper or periodical from the place where the same may be left for any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of larceny and punished accordingly." In the recent case before the Justice Baynon a boy was charged with stealing the Republican from in front of a house. Although the charge was proven fully, the Justice discharged the prisoner for the following crude and all-sufficient reason:— The Justice remarked that the case was intricate. In the course of his official career he had not learned that the taking away of a newspaper from the front of a house amounted to larceny. If the paper was put in the house or hall way, then it might be larceny. The complainant must in future have the paper placed within the house, or he could have no jurisdiction in the matter.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Neville.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of Dr. W. H. Neville. As compared with yesterday's attendance that of to-day was quite small. The Commonwealth called Frederick Heiler, a bartender in Broad street, near York, who testified that on the morning of October 17 he saw an oldish four-wheeled carriage drive across the lot from York street into Broad; it was between 9 and 11 o'clock; the horse was a dark sorrel horse, with white feet, and was driven by a man, but no one person in the carriage, and thought it was a man. Policeman Charles J. Nichols sworn—Said he remembered seeing the carriage, but could not recall distinctly what it was. Dr. Shapleigh was recalled, and Mr. Hagerst reported to read him the testimony of the witnesses regarding the condition in which the child was found, and the time it was taken to the hospital, and that time until his death, and then asked his opinion as to the probable cause of death. This was objected to, and after a lengthy deliberation was withdrawn. He then continued the testimony on these points in one short form, and upon it based the same question, which was likewise objected to. The objection was argued at length, and then the Court took a recess, holding the matter under consideration.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks heavy. Money, 6 1/2 per cent. 10 1/2 per cent. 6-90s, 10 1/2; coupon, 10 1/2; do. 1874, do. 10 1/2; do. 1875, do. 10 1/2; do. 1876, do. 10 1/2; do. 1877, do. 10 1/2; do. 1878, do. 10 1/2; do. 1879, do. 10 1/2; do. 1880, do. 10 1/2; do. 1881, do. 10 1/2; do. 1882, do. 10 1/2; do. 1883, do. 10 1/2; do. 1884, do. 10 1/2; do. 1885, do. 10 1/2; do. 1886, do. 10 1/2; do. 1887, do. 10 1/2; do. 1888, do. 10 1/2; do. 1889, do. 10 1/2; do. 1890, do. 10 1/2; do. 1891, do. 10 1/2; do. 1892, do. 10 1/2; do. 1893, do. 10 1/2; do. 1894, do. 10 1/2; do. 1895, do. 10 1/2; do. 1896, do. 10 1/2; do. 1897, do. 10 1/2; do. 1898, do. 10 1/2; do. 1899, do. 10 1/2; do. 1900, do. 10 1/2; do. 1901, do. 10 1/2; do. 1902, do. 10 1/2; do. 1903, do. 10 1/2; do. 1904, do. 10 1/2; do. 1905, do. 10 1/2; do. 1906, do. 10 1/2; do. 1907, do. 10 1/2; do. 1908, do. 10 1/2; do. 1909, do. 10 1/2; do. 1910, do. 10 1/2; do. 1911, do. 10 1/2; do. 1912, do. 10 1/2; do. 1913, do. 10 1/2; do. 1914, do. 10 1/2; do. 1915, do. 10 1/2; do. 1916, do. 10 1/2; 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